ASHEVILLE NEWS.

"The dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a Confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded."—Gen. Pierce's Inaugural.

VOL. 5—NO. 46. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1854. WHOLE NO. 244.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per quare of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly. From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Robert M. Henry
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.
JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.
September 22, 1853.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. Lester
HAS returned home, and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, March 31.

Samuel L. Love, M. D.,
A Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Medicine,
OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Waynesville and the surrounding country.
He may be found at the residence of his father, one mile west of Waynesville, unless professionally absent.
April 21, 1853. 1y

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD
WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.
Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, | P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
February 2, 1854. 233—1y

T. D. WINTER,
AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.
Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.
March 30, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.
Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,
WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.
March 30, 1854. tf

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the
Mercantile Business
in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of
GOODS;
direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.
"Come one, come all, and give us a call."
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

Paints.
White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Nov. 24, '53.

Dissolution.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & McDowell is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All persons indebted to the above firm will call on W. W. McDowell, who is authorized to make settlements.
J. M. SMITH.
W. W. McDOWELL.
January 2, 1854.

The Last Call.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Smith & McDowell are now for the last time called on to make settlement. We are compelled to make settlements, and it will be at your cost if you don't call very soon. Don't flatter yourself that this is intended for some other person.
W. W. McDOWELL
January 5th, 1854.

For the Ladies.
Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.
Oct. 20.

Furniture For Sale.
The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished
Furniture,
of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Boots and Shoes.
We have recently added to our already extensive stock, **770** pair boots and shoes, and feel confident in being able to meet the wants of our friends in that line; as we shall keep up our supply through the winter by orders, when it is necessary; and remember, we *positively* will sell as low as any body.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
October 27.

State of North Carolina,
YANCY COUNTY.
IN EQUITY—FALL TERM, 1853.
William Randolph
vs.
W. J. Brown and J. J. Donaldson.
Bill of Injunction.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that J. J. Donaldson, one of the defendants in this case, is a non resident of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, commanding the said J. J. Donaldson to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity for said county at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, as to him, and set for hearing exparte.
Witness, M. P. Penland, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Burnsville, this 8th day of February, 1854.
M. P. PENLAND, C. M. E.

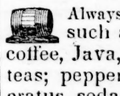
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
James W. Patton,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.
His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and
To the Ladies
He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas; French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.
To the Gentlemen
He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisling of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.
Of Crockery and Medicine
he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.
Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.
Of Hardware
a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.
Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.
With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits, particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.
Asheville, Oct. 13. 1853. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
ANDERSON C. H., S. C.
HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.
--ALSO--
Dealer in American, French & English Chemicals,
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine Tobacco and Cigars, Fancy Articles And Dye Stuffs.
—ALSO—
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Sold only for Medical Purposes.
Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.
Physicians and Families can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully compounded.
His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.
☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles Law Office.
Anderson C. H., S. C., Feb. 2, 1854. 233—3m

WAGGONERS, HO!

THE subscribers have now on hand One Hundred Thousand Pounds of GOODS, and are constantly receiving more, to be forwarded to different points, viz:—Hendersonville, Flat Rock, Asheville, Waynesville, French Broad, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Shufordsville, Warm Springs, N. C.; Greeneville, Jonesborough, Newport, Parrottsville, Caney Branch, Warrensburg, Limestone Springs, Rockhold's, Cato, Rheatown, and Paint Rock, Tenn.
GOWER & SINGLETON.
Greenville, S. C., March 23, 1854.

WANTED,
At the "Eagle Hotel," Asheville:
500 Guests,
2,000 Chickens,
1,000 Ducks,
2,000 Eggs.
March 23, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.
We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.
RANKIN & PULLIAM.
Oct. 20, '53.

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., April 1st.

Arrington, N. W	Higgins, Willis
Atkinson, N. L.	Herrin, J. M.
Ballard, David	Hines, Adam
Butler, Linda Miss	Irwin, John
Bapton, Cate C. Miss	Isreal, Iscm
Bird, Thomas	Jones, James
Bratcher, J. F.	Jarrett, William
Brown, William	Johnson, Edy Mrs.
Burgin, John Esq.	Jones, Mary Mrs.
Burnet, Waid	Kineaul, John
Brookshire, N. W.	Knipe, Charles
Biorty, J. M.	Killean E.
Belt, Hicksson	Frybell, Silas
Baloo, Elizabeth Miss	Ledbeter, Richard
Brigman, John	Love, M. L.
Blackstock, J. R.	Love, J. D.
Crook, Joseph	Lafferty, James
Carter, S. Harriet Miss	Lowery, James Hon.
Coggins, John Wesley	Lindsey, Jesse H. Jr.
Calloway, B. C. Hon.	Miller, George
Carver, Sealey	McConnel, Ovid M.
Candler, Dr. C. N.	Melton, Berry
Cochet, D. Miss	Miller, Vianer
Coleman, Newton	McDowell, S.
Carter, Mathew	Marten, John B.
Cooke, E. W.	McDowell, Becca
Capps, John	Morris, Wm.
Cobb, James H.	Miller, G. W.
Curry, John C.	Marida, Samuel
Creasman, Henry	McDowell, Jane
Daniel, William	Mr. Neil,
Dornells, D. Rev.	Neil, W. G.
Davis, G. W.	Oliver, J. H.
Davis, Hiram	Overcash, Obediah
Dean & Edwards,	Parker, William S.
Davis, Thomas Rev.	Penland, W. S.
Dandson, Sarah Mrs.	Patton, George N.
Emmons, E. Prof.	Plank, John
Elder, W. W.	Peddicoid, William
Fur, A. M.	Parham, Phillip
Francis, William	Patton, M. A. Miss
Fuller, A. or heirs,	Ray, E. J.
Foster, B. F. Dr.	Ray, James M.
Garmen, W. H.	Rice, Margaret Miss
Glance Ann, Miss 2	Scarborough, W. A. 2
Gibson, D. J. Dr.	Santford, Bailis.
Gara, P. O.	Smith, J. P.
Griffin, D. T.	Starns, John
Griffin, M. A. C. Mrs.	Smith, Amos
Gash, Budit S. Esq.	Shipman, Jackson
Gillinwaters, E. E. Rev.	Standburg, Wm.
Hickam, Jacob	Shope, David
Hill, William W.	Ten, Eliza Miss
Hay Sarah Miss	Tabone, Marshal
Henry R. M. & W. L.	Turner, J. C. 3
Henry R. M.	Welch, W. Pinkney
Henry, William	Wright, J. D.
Hammond, Richard	Walton, T. J.
Hoover, B. F.	Wilson, S. C.
Haren, William J.	Waggoner, William
Hunsucker, Davault	West, Jeremiah
Hughes, Be	Webb, Isaac
Hopkinson, Charles G.	

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Notice.
In October, 1853, I gave Silas Jones a Note for $60 or $65, payable twelve months after date.—All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, as the consideration for which it was given has entirely failed, and I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.
W. L. HENRY.
Sulphur Springs, Feb. 15, 1854.

Wool Wanted.
We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.
May 26, '53.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
October 27.

State of North Carolina,
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS—FALL TERM, 1853.
W. W. Avery, Adm. of S. S. Erwin, deceased,
vs.
John Glenn and Wife Sarah J., and others.
Petition for sale of Land to pay Debts.
In this cass it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Glenn and wife Sarah J., and Emily H. Erwin, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, commanding them and all the defendants in this case, to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county on the 9th monday after the 4th monday in December, 1853, to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be set for hearing.
Witness, R. L. Gilkey, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 9th *Monday* after the 4th *Monday* in September, A. D. 1853.
R. L. GILKEY, Cl'k.
January 5th, 1854.

State of North Carolina,
McDOWELL COUNTY.
COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—WINTER TERM, 1854.
Samuel J. Neal, Adm. &c.,
vs.
The heirs at Law of Thomas E. Upton, deceased.
Petition to Sell Land.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants (names not known) are non-residents of this State. Therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six consecutive weeks, notifying said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of pleas and quarter sessions at the next Court to be held for the county of McDowell at the Court house in Marion, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1854, then and there to plead answer or demur, or Judgment pro-confesso will be renderd against them, and the prayer of petitioner granted.
Witness Afred *M.* Finley, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1853, and in the 78th year of our independence.
A. M. FINLEY, C'lk.

Mischief Makers.

Oh! could there in this world be found
Some little spot of happy ground,
Without the village tattling!
How doubly blest that spot would be
Where all might dwell in liberty,
Free from the bitter misery;
Of gossips' endless prattling.

If such a spot were really known,
Dame peace might call it as her own,
And in it she might fix her throne,
Forever and forever;
There, like a queen might reign and live,
While every one would soon forgive
The little slights they might receive,
And be offended never.

'Tis mischief-makers that remove
Far from our hearts the warmest love;
And lead us all to disapprove
What gives another pleasure;
They seem to take one's part—but when
They've heard our cares, unkindly then
They soon retail them o'er again,
Mixed up with poisonous measure.

And then they've such a cunning way
Of telling ill-meant tales; they say,
"Don't mention it, I pray,
I would not tell another!"
Straight to your neighbors then they go,
Narrating everything they know;
And break the peace of high and low,
Wife, husband, friend and brother.

Oh! that the mischief-making crew
Were all reduced to one or two,
And they were painted red or blue,
That every one might know them;
Then would our villagers forget
To rage and quarrel, fume and fret,
And fall into an angry pet,
With things so much below them.

For 'tis a sad degrading part,
To make another's bosom smart,
And plant a dagger in the heart,
We ought to love, and cherish!
Then let us evermore be found
In quietness with all around,
While friendship, joy and peace abound,
And angry feelings perish.

Division of Turkey.

The following abstract of the secret correspondence between the Emperor of Russia and the British Government relative to the partition of Turkey we extract from the Philadelphia Ledger:

One of the most remarkable and interesting revelations made in reference to the affairs of the East, is that contained in the secret correspondence between the Emperor of Russia and the Government of Great Britain, relative to the affairs of the East, the position of Turkey, its probable dissolution, and its partition between Russia and Great Britain. In 1844, it appears that Count Nesselrode drew up a memorandum, laying down the principles which should govern Great Britain and Russia in their conduct towards Turkey. They were to maintain the independence of that country, and her existing territorial possessions; and not to allow the Porte to play off the different States of Europe against one other, but to maintain, as far as possible, the unanimity of the representatives of the foreign powers, without assuming the character of exclusive ascendency. For nearly ten years these principles were observed, but in January, 1853, the Czar intimated to Sir G. H. Seymour his conviction that Turkey was on the verge of ruin, and it was very important that England and Russia should come to a perfectly good understanding on these affairs, and that neither should take any decisive step of which the other is not apprized. Turkey, according to the Czar, was "a sick man—a very sick man," and it would be a great misfortune to Europe if he were to slip off without disposing properly of his effects, as his dear friends desired. "We cannot," says the Czar, "resuscitate what is dead. If the Turkish Empire falls, it falls to rise no more. And I put it to you, therefore, whether it is not better to be provided beforehand for a contingency, than to incur the chaos, confusion and the certainty of a European war, all of which must attend the catastrophe if it should occur unexpectedly, and before some ulterior system has been sketched."

The British Minister suggested that a "great disinclination might be expected in England to disposing by anticipation of an old friend and ally." The Emperor admitted this might be so, but said frankly, that if England thinks of ever establishing herself at Constantinople, he would not allow it. He was equally disposed to enter into an engagement not to establish himself there as "proprietor," but if everything were left to chance, circumstances might compel him to "occupy" Constantinople. He must keep his word as a sovereign, and protect the Greek Church—but negotiation would probably be sufficient to do so. These facts being communicated to Lord John Russell, the latter suggested that an agreement beforehand, made with a view to Turkey's dissolution, would probably hasten it.—Austria and France could not, in fairness, be kept in ignorance of the transaction, nor would such concealment be consistent with the end of preventing a European war. A conflict would arise from the very means taken to prevent it; for neither England nor France nor probably Austria, would be content to see Constantinople permanently in the hands of Russia. On the part of Great Britain, her Majesty's Government declared that they renounced all intention or wish to hold Constantinople. He would also give an assurance that Great Britain will enter into no agreement to provide for the contingency of the fall of Turkey, without previous communication with the Emperor of Russia.

February 21, the Emperor again spoke to Sir G. H. Seymour about the "dying man," and the necessity of some understanding. Rather than submit to Constantinople being held by either English, French, or any great nation, or any extension of Greece as would render her a powerful State—or any breaking up of Turkey into little republics, asylums for Kossuths and Mazzinis, he would go to war as long as he had a man and musket left to carry it on. The French Government appeared to be desirous of embroiling them all in the East, with a view to get Tunis. All he wanted was a good understanding with the English, he cared nothing about the rest.—The British Minister said, "your majesty has forgotten Austria." The Emperor said, "when I speak of Russia, I speak of Austria as well; what suits the one suits the other; our interests as regards Turkey are perfectly identical." It was at this interview that the Emperor proposed the division of Turkey between Russia and Great Britain. "In the event of the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, he thought it might be less difficult to arrive at a satisfactory territorial arrangement than was commonly believed. "The principalities are," he said, "in fact an independent State, under my protection; this might so continue. Servia might receive the same form of government. So again with Bulgaria. There seems to be no reason why this province should not form an independent State. As to Egypt, I quite understand the importance to England of that territory. I can then only say, that if, in the event of distribution of the Ottoman succession upon the fall of the Empire, you should take possession of Egypt, I shall have no objections to offer. I would say the same thing of Candia; that Island might suit you, and I do not know why it should not become an English possession."

These disclosures were replied to by Lord Clarendon, who said that the British Government would adhere to the principles in Lord John Russell's despatch; that England wanted no territorial aggrandizement, and could not be a party to a previous arrangement from which she was to derive no benefit. No secret understanding could be had which could be kept secret. This would be the signal for preparation for intrigues of every description, and for revolts among the Christian subjects of the Porte. Each power and each party would endeavor to secure its future interests, and the dissolution of the Turkish empire would be preceded by a state of anarchy which must aggravate every difficulty, if it did not render a peaceful solution of the question impossible. The Emperor, subsequently to the reception of this despatch, said that he felt the two Courts clearly understood each other, and that there was nothing he relied so confidently upon as the "word of a gentleman."—He was disposed to act upon this system, with the clear understanding, however, that the same rule of conduct shall be observed, without distinction, and unanimously, by each of the great Powers and that none of them shall take advantage of the weakness of the Port to obtain from it concessions which might turn to the prejudice of the others. At the very moment he was giving these assurances, the Emperor was paving the way for violating his promises, by seeking a pretext for war, when, instead of prolonging the existence of the "sick man," his life was to be cut short, and Constantinople would be in the hands of the Czar.

The "Know-Nothings."

We have frequently been asked of late if we knew the principles of this party, which, at the North has taken such a sudden rise, and in many instances carried every thing before it. We have answered that we supposed it to be another name for Native Americanism. But it seems that principle is but a part of the creed. Their object is both political and religious—disfranchisement of adopted citizens and war upon the Catholic religion in whatever form it may be found. Instead of the Order being a "one idea" party, it has for its guiding principles "two" very important objects.

We copy the following synopsis of the intentions, &c. of the "Know-Nothings" from the New Orleans *Delta:*

1st. The applicant for admission to a "wigwam" must be a native born citizen, of native born parents, and not of the Catholic religion.

2d. To renounce all previously entertained leanings, and co-operate exclusively with the new order.

3d. To hold neither political, civil, nor religious intercourse with any person who is a Catholic; but, on the countrary, to use all available means to abolish the political and religious privileges he may at present enjoy.

4th. That he will not vote for any man for office who is not a native citizen of the United States, or who may be disposed, if elected, to place any foreigner or Catholic in any office of emolument or trust—the latter not being, in the opinion of "Know-Nothings," a credible witness, in any case, save where the oath is administered by his priest.

The *Delta* then proceeds to give the passwords, signs of admission into the wigwam, signs of recognition in the street, &c. It also adds, that as no records are kept, or publication made by the association, the plan of notifying members of any emergency requiring their speedy assembling is by scattering small square pieces of white paper over the parquetts and public thoroughfares, and by nailing them to posts, doors, or other places accessible to the public.

It seems from the *Delta* that one of these associations has been established in New Orleans, which is estimated to have about six hundred members.

NOTICE!—The following appears in an exchange: "My wife Anna Maria has strayed or been stolen. Whoever returns her will get his head broke. As for trusting her, any one can do so who sees fit, as I never pay my own debts, it is not at all likely that I shall lie awake nights, thinking about other peoples'."

Baltimore, April 4.

Johnston's Distillery, in New York, was destroyed by fire to-day.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Gen. Dockery—Public Lands, &c.

We learn that the federal candidate for Governor stated, in his speech in Smithfield, that the present and prospective indebtedness of this State, on account of Internal Improvements might be set down at ten millions of dollars; that there were but three ways of discharging this debt—first, by the profits of the works themselves, which could not be relied on—secondly, by the Democratic policy, as he termed it, of enormously heavy direct taxes on the people—and thirdly, by the easy Whig method, as he declared, of the public lands or their proceeds. He also dwelt with emphasis upon the grant of public lands to the Illinois Rail Road Company, and held the Democrats responsible for the measure, though he well knew, and deliberately omitted to state, that a Whig President, Mr. Fillmore, signed the bill. Yes, fellow citizens, said he in substance, the President of that Road went to England, and on the credit of these lands he borrowed money from the Lords, and the Earls, and the "*Markises*," and the Road was built by the aid of English lordlings; while you in North Carolina are denied your share in these lands, are oppressed by heavy taxes, and are hardly able to buy "*gwanny*" to put on your poor land. By the way, the General has a very independent way of pronouncing the word guano. We think in his case, about the first Thursday in August, the pronunciation will be —*gone-oh!* We have no doubt, however, that he would like to have it—*gain-oh!*

But seriously, was there ever such demagogueism before in North Carolina? Does not Gen. Dockery remember—and remembering, why did he not honestly state—that his party promised to divide the proceeds of the lands in 1840, and that after getting into power they not only violated their pledges, but actually added to the burdens of the people in the way of tariff-taxes? And does he not know that there is *no* prospect, at present, of a distribution of the lands or their proceeds? And such being the case, does he not perceive, as the public must, that his declamation about the State debt and enormous taxes, *is calculated to injure the cause of Internal Improvements?* We call upon the friends of Internal Improvements, and especially the people of Western North Carolina, to note this fact.—Gen. Dockery, in order to advance party purposes, and to promote his own election, is engaged in a course of public declamation which is calculated if not intended, *to check and chill the ardor of the friends of improvements;* and that too in a section of the State where this cause, which men of all parties have so much at heart, is just beginning to take deep root and to offer promise of the best results. Will he talk thus in Western Counties? Will he say to the patriotic and independent men of the mountains, you can have improvements if you will adopt the policy at the hazard of enormous taxes, but you can have them for nothing if you will *beg* the General Government for the means? Will he?—Away with such croaking, such demagogueism, such dependence upon federal power as this!

It deserves also to be mentioned in this connection, that General Dockery was silent at Smithfield; on the subject of extending the North Carolina Railroad east and west.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Gen. Dockery and Free Suffrage.

We learn from friends who heard Gen. Dockery at Smithfield, that he claimed the credit of having given the "*first, long, big, and heavy lick for Free Suffrage in the State Convention of* 1835, *when he voted to give the election of Governor to the people.*" That is what Gen. Dockery calls Free Suffrage!—and this is the style in which he is attempting to deceive and mislead the people.

The truth is, we believe, Mr. Macon was the only member of the Convention of 1835 who spoke at all on the subject of Free Suffrage. That body was limited, and Free Suffrage was not among the objects to effect which it was called. Gen. Dockery made some remarks and a motion in that Convention; but he said nothing in favor of Free Suffrage. Why was he silent? One of the originators of the measure, as *he* claims, *how does it happen that his voice was never publicly raised for it before his Smithfield speech?*

But what will our readers—what will honest men of all parties think, when we inform them that on the motion in the Convention of 1835, to extend to the people the right to vote for Governor, GEN. DOCKERY DID NOT VOTE AT ALL! Page 340 of the Debates of the Covention will show that the Convention passed by a vote of 74 to 44 the present provision in the Constitution extending this privilege to the people; and the yeas and nays, there recorded, will show that Gen. Dockery DODGED THE QUESTION!—did not vote at all; and yet he declared, as we understand, in his speech at Smithfield, that he gave Free Suffrage its "first long, big, and heavy lick" in that Convention, "when he voted to give the election of Governor to the people"! What explanation has the gentleman to offer? What can his partizans say for him? We call upon them to look to the record, and tell the people the truth about the matter.—*Raleigh Standard.*

BUFFALOES.—As an item of news, we give an account, as related to us by Col. Vaughan, of the number of Buffaloes killed annually within the bounds of his agency, where the American Fur Company are operating and trading with the Indians. He says he has taken some pains to ascertain, and from the best information he can get, he estimates the number will not fall far short of four hundred thousand. He says not less than $100,000 robes have been shipped by the two companies trading within his agency within the last year. 150,000 are destroyed, and a number of the hides used by the Indians to make their lodges. They are compelled to make them very secure, to preserve them from the severe winter. Large numbers of the buffalo freeze or starve to death in winter, in the snow banks which for months are found in drifts of from five to ten feet in depth, and numbers of them are drowned in crossing the Missouri river in large herds, by crowding upon one another.

Why is a restless man in bed, like a lawyer? Because he lies on all sides!

A MAHOGANY BRIDGE.—One of the bridges by the Nicaragua route, on the road leading from the lake to San Juan del Sud, is entirely of mahogany.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

Kentucky Union Railway Company.

We have the satisfaction of being able to announce that an act was passed by the General Assembly of Kentucky, which has just adjourned, for the incorporation of a company under the above style, with authority to construct a railway from a point in or near Newport or Covington, to the Cumberland Gap, and also from any point on that line to a point on the Southern boundary of Kentucky, in a direction towards Knoxville, Tennessee. The charter, we are informed, is a liberal one, unrestricted in its route between the termini named, and authority is given to connect with other roads.

The object of this company will be to unite the line of Northern railway concentrating at this point with the Southern ones approaching from Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina, towards Knoxville, and from Virginia and North Carolina, towards the Cumberland Gap. It may be, that for a long time, and perhaps in all time, the Covington and Lexington railroad, or the larger part of it, will form a link in this connecting chain, but the power to come to Newport or Covington was asked and given to place the Union Railway Company in an entirely independent position.

A company is already organized and the capital provided, by a liberal grant from the State of Tennessee, and private subscriptions, to construct a railroad from Knoxville to the Tennessee line. A line of about one hundred and ten miles of railroad, for which it is well known there is a practicable route, will extend the road from the Tennessee line to a proper point on the Covington and Lexington road. This will give a direct connection with the railroads of South Carolina and Georgia, and a part of those in Alabama and Tennessee, and connect Cincinnati by railroad with Charleston, Savannah and Montgomery, Alabama. The larger part of the same one hundred and ten miles may be used for the contemplated connection with the railroads expected to unite at the Cumberland Gap.—The Kentucky Union railway may thus become a great trunk line.

There is no railroad, for the construction of which provision is yet to be made, that is equally important to Cincinnati and this section of the country. It will be the consummation of the scheme of the great Charleston and Cincinnati railroad, in prospect of which this city was illuminated more than twenty-five years ago. It must and will be built. All legal difficulties are now, by the liberality of the Legislature of Kentucky, removed, and we cannot doubt that the interest and public spirit of our capitalists, our merchants and manufacturers, will at once induce them, in connection with the citizens of Kentucky who are immediately interested in the road, to take the requisite steps to place its rapid construction beyond any doubt.

We understand that the friends of this important measure are under great obligations to Col. J. L. Jones, the talented representative from Campbell county, for the zeal and ability with which he advocated the passage of the bill through the General Assembly of Kentucky. We also feel bound to say, that the liberality of the General Assembly, in granting such a charter, contrasted strongly with the selfish spirit which has characterized the legislation on the same subject of some other States.

Later from California.

New Orleans, April 5.

The steam ship *El Dorado* has arrived at New Orleans from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 30th ultimo.

The steam ship *George Law* was to have sailed from Aspinwall on the 31st ult., for New York with 300 passengers, and nearly $1,000,000 in gold.

The *El Dorado* has brought advices from San Francisco to the 16th ult. The general news, however, is unimportant.

The country was healthy, notwithstanding the season was very rainy.

The Provision market was very much depressed, and many failures were anticipated.

The Express of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., had forwarded from Sacramento for the Atlantic States, nearly 1000 lbs. of gold dust.

Lieut. Strain's party had arrived safely at the Pacific.

The accounts of Col. Walker's expedition were most discouraging. His followers were deserting, and his force dwindling. Several had returned to San Francisco, where they had been arrested by the U. S. authorities.

RECEPTION OF MR. FILLMORE AT MOBILE.—Mobile, April 7.—Ex-President Fillmore was received at Mobile on Friday with great enthusiasm. A convoy of steamers met him, and on landing he was escorted by a large military and civil procession to the City Square, where he was addressed by the Mayor, to whom he responded in a speech of some length, which was loudly cheered. Ex-Secretary Kennedy also spoke. The assemblage present was very large. Mr. Fillmore is to leave Mobile on Tuesday, and will stop at the intermediate points on his route.

VERY DESIRABLE.—The Superintendent of Common Schools in Louisiana thinks it desirable that at least two out of every three directors should know how to read and write. In one parish, the warrant of the teacher on file contained the mark of twelve different individuals instead of their signatures. Education in Louisiana makes slow progress.

Within the last six years, it is said, $1,500,000 have been subscribed towards the endowment of Baptist colleges and seminaries in this country. The whole number of instructors connected with them is 154, students over 2,500. They have graduated over 4,000 students in all, and their libraries contain more than 120,000 volumes.

☞The use of grapes, as an article of food, is much recommended in case of consumption. They contain a large quantity of grape sugar; the kind which most resembles milk sugar in its character and composition.

The author of the following lines is said to be a distant relative to Alexander Smith, the poet. His name is probably John. He is in a fair way to become celebrated as Alexander:

Abigail Brown,
With a bran new gown,
Went down to see her sister;
When Jonathan Lee,
As brisk as a flee,
Jumped right up and kissed her.

Cutting and Breckenridge.

The correspondence between these gentlemen and between their respective "friends" has been published in the northern papers. It consists of fifteen notes, but not being of very great interest to the public, we forbear occupying our columns with them, and an abstract will suffice.

Mr. Cutting's first note asked Mr. Breckenridge to retract or explain his assertion that what he (Mr. C.) had said in debate was "false." Mr. Breckinridge replied that the word being founded on one personally applied to him, which he considered improper and offensive, he could not withdraw it until the cause was removed. Mr. Cutting wrote, in reply, that the expression regarded as offensive, was used by him in the course of what he considered a legitimate criticism upon Mr. Breckenridge's argument, and could not justly be considered personal. Col. Hawkins, as Mr. B's. friend, refused to receive this note, and Mr. Breckenridge wrote, on the following morning, that he had received Mr. Cutting's note too late the previous night "to embrace the alternative offered," but now he sent Col. Hawkins "to arrange the terms of the meeting."

Mr. Cutting appointed Col. Monroe "to confer with Col. Hawkins on the subject." Col. Hawkins laid down the terms of meeting—with Western rifles and round ball, at sixty paces—in a note to Col. Monroe. Col. Monroe laid down his terms of "meeting"—with the ordinary duelling pistols, loaded with ball, distance ten paces. Col. Monroe claimed that his principal was the challenged party, and therefore had the choice of weapons. A correspondence ensued between the seconds, discussing the notes, to discover which party had really challenged, and the result was that Col. Hawkins referred Mr. Cutting's note, which he had first rejected, to Mr. Breckenridge, who then declared himself satisfied with it, withdrew the word false, and expressed regret that the misunderstanding had arisen, as well as his gratification at the explanation. Mr. Cutting replied, reciprocating the regret that any misunderstanding should have arisen between them, and his gratification at its explanation; and thus the matter ended.—*South Carolinian.*

COPPER IN ABUNDANCE.—We were shown a few days since a sample of copper, taken from the Hopewell Mine in this county, about twelve miles from Charlotte. This sample was broken from a lump weighing thirty pounds, in as pure a state as is commonly found in our best mines. The company are now engaged in raising a lump of the same, which they suppose will weigh a thousand pounds; thus, it will be seen that the most extravagant hopes of speculators in this mineral are likely to be realized from the mining operations in this sections of country, and those of our citizens who have been looked upon for the last twenty years as the wildest visionaries on this subject, are now reaping the ripe fruits of their early cupreferous dreams.—*Charlotte Whig.*

THE MOUNTAINS STILL ON FIRE.—The fire which has been raging in the Blue mountains, in Pennsylvania, is still spreading, and has extended along the base on either side of the Susquehanna river. The Harrisburg Herald says:

"The flames have now reached the 'Little Mountain,' westward of the 'Blue Mountain,' and are still spreading, carrying the work of destruction in their course. On the opposite, or Dauphin side of the river, the 'Little Mountain' is still on fire, and the flames are spreading eastward in an alarming manner, destroying young timber, cord-wood, rails, &c., and in many instances endangering the lives and property of the mountaineers. Some of the people residing in the course of the devouring element have been busy, night and day, clearing away combustible matter from the vicinity of their humble dwelling and lowly mountain cots. The fire, it is supposed, was first started by mischievous individuals, who did not count the consequences ere they kindled the destructive element."

MAKING VINEGAR.—A correspondent of the Dollar Newspaper says: "The cheapest mode of making vinegar is to mix 5 quarts of warm rain water with 2 quarts of Orleans molasses, and 4 quarts of yeast. In a few weeks you will have the best vinegar you ever tasted."

A petition signed by 10,000 persons, of both sexes, was presented to the New York Legislature last Tuesday, praying that the elective franchise be extended to women, a select committee was formed to consider the subject.

Charles Fenno Hoffman, the popular author, is now an inmate of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum—a frightful case of incurable insanity. His name has been honored among those that adorned and created American Literature.

"Ah, sir," said an usher at Eton, as he flourished the cane over a boy who struggled greatly, "you may shuffle, but I'll cut."

This is what may be called a fair deal.

MORE COPPER.—We have been shown some very rich specimens of copper ore discovered in Carroll and Floyd counties, Va.—These discoveries were made by Messrs. Parks, Stewart, Galleway & Co., who own about fifty miles in three veins running through these counties. The specimens we have seen indicate the presence of a large amount of the very richest ore.—*Knoxville Register.*

We understand that a silver mine which promises to be very rich and extensive, has recently been found upon the land of Dr. R. H. Hodsden, near Sevierville. The Doctor is one of the cleverest fellows in the world, and we shall sincerely rejoice at his good fortune.—*Knoxville Register.*

BANK AT JONESBOROUGH.—A branch of the Bank of East Tennessee has been established at this place; Wm. G. Gammon, agent. It will carry on a discount, exchange and deposit business. This institution will afford our business men facilities in money maters which they have not heretofore enjoyed.—*Democrat.*

Twelve members of the California Legislature are natives of Kentucky.

Official.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[PUBLIC, No. 15.]

AN ACT to extend the warehousing system by establishing private bonded warehouses, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, any goods, wares or merchandise subject to duty, with the exception of perishable articles, also gunpowder, fire crackers and other explosive substances, which shall have been duly entered and bonded for warehousing, in conformity with existing laws, may be deposited at the option of the owner, importer, consignee or agent, at his expense and risk, in any public warheuse owned or leased by the United States, or in the private warehouse of the importer, the same being used exclnsively for the storage of warehoused goods of his own importation or to his consignment, or in a private warehouse used by the owner, occupant or lessee, as a general warehouse for the storage of warehoused goods, such place of storage to be designated on the warehouse entry at the time of entering such merchandise at the custom-house: *Provided*, That such private warehouse shall be used solely for the purpose of storing warehoused goods, and shall have been previously approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and have been placed in charge of a proper officer of the customs, who, together with the owner and proprietor of the warehouse shall have the joint custody of all the merchandise stored in said warehouse, and all the labor on the goods so stored must be performed by the owner or proprietor of the warehouse under the supervision of the officer of the customs in charge of the same, at the expense of the aforesaid owner or proprietor: *And provided further*, That cellars and vaults of stores for the storage of wines and distilled spirits only, and yards for the storage of coal, mahogany, and other woods and lumber, may at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be constituted bonded warehouses for the storage of such articles under the same regulations and conditions as required in the storage of other merchandise; the cellars or vaults aforesaid shall be exclusively appropriated to the storage of wines or distilled spirits, and shall have no opening or extrance except the one from the street, on which seperate and different locks of the custom house and the owner or proprietor of the cellars or vaults shall be placed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That unclaimed goods, wares or merchandise required by existing laws to be taken possession of by collectors of the customs, may be stored in any public warehouse owned or leased by the United States, or in any private bonded warehouse authorized by this act, and all charges for storage, labor and other expenses accruing on any such goods, wares or merchandise, not to exceed in any case the regular rates for such objects at the port in question, must be paid before delivery of the goods on due entry thereof by the claimant or owner; or if sold as unclaimed goods to realize the import duties, the aforesaid charges shall be paid by the collector out of the proceeds of the sale thereof before paying such proceeds into the treasury as required by existing laws. And any collector of the customs is hereby authorized, under such directions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to sell, upon due notice, at public auction any unclaimed goods, wares or merchandise deposited in public warehouse whenever the same may from depreciation in value, damage, leakage or other cause, in the opinion of such collectors, be likely to prove insufficient on a sale thereof, to pay the duties, storage and other charges if suffered to remain in public store for the period now allowed by law in the case of unclaimed goods.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That before any of the stores or cellars aforesaid, owned or occupied by private individuals, shall be used as a warehouse for merchandise imported by other merchants or importers, the owner, occupant or lessee thereof shall enter into bond, in such sums and with such sureties as may be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, exonerating and holding the United States and its officers harmless from or on account of any risk, loss or expense of any kind or description, connected with or arising from the deposit or keeping of the merchandise in the warehouse aforesaid; and all imports deposited in any public or private warehouse authorized by this act, shall be at the sole and exclusive risk and expense of the owner or importer.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, which may be hereafter duly entered for warehousing under bond, and likewise all merchandise now remaining in warehouse under bond, may continue in warehouse, without payment of duties thereupon, for a period of three years from the date of original importation, and may be withdrawn for consumption on due entry and payment of the duties and charges, or upon entry for exportation, without the payment of duties, at any time within the period aforesaid; in the latter case, the goods to be subject only to the payment of such storage and charges as my be due thereon: *Provided, however*, That where the duties shall have been paid upon any goods, wares, or merchandise entered for consumption, said duties shall not be refunded on exportation of any such goods, wares, or merchandise, without the limits of the United States: *And provided further*, That there shall be no abatement of the duties or allowance made for any injury, damage, deterioration, loss or leakage sustained by any goods, wares, or merchandise, whilst deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse established or recognized by this act.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That any goods, wares, or merchandise, duly entered for warehousing, may be withdrawn under bond, without payment of the duties, from a bonded warehouse in any collection district of the United States, and be transported to a bonded warehouse in any other collection district within the same, and re-warehoused thereat; and any such goods, wares or merchandise, may be so transported to their destination wholly by land, or wholly by water, or partly by land and partly by water, over such routes as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and may likewise be conveyed over any foreign territory, the government of which may have, or shall by treaty stipulations grant, a free right of way over such territory; and for the purpose of better guarding against frauds upon the revenue on foreign goods transported between the ports of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific overland through any foreign territory, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized to appoint special sworn agents as inspectors of the customs, to reside in said foreign territory where such goods may be landed or embarked, with power to superintend the landing or shipping of all goods passing coastwise between the ports of the United States on the Pacific and Atlantic, and whose duty it shall be, under such regulations and instructions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, to guard against the prepetrating of any frauds upon the revenue: *Provided*, That the compensation paid to said inspectors shall not in the aggregate exceed five thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the form of the bond to be given for the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, from a port in one collection district to a port in another collection district in the United States, as provided in the preceeding section; also the time for such delivery; and for a failure to transport and deliver, within the time limited, any such bonded goods, wares, and merchandise, to the collector at the designated port, an additional duty of one hundred per cent, shall be levied and collected, which additional duty shall be secured by such bond, or said goods, wares and merchandise may be seized and forfeited for such failure, and any steam or other vessel, or vehicle, transporting such bonded goods, wares, and merchandise, the master, owner, or conductor of which shall fail to deliver the same to the collector at the designated port, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all leases of stores now held by the United States for the purpose of storing warehoused or unclaimed goods, shall, on the shortest period of termination named in said leases, be cancelled, and no leases shall be entered into by the United States for any storage of warehoused or unclaimed goods at any port where there may exist any private bonded warehouses, after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construted to prevent the leasing or hiring of such buildings or accomodations as may be required for the use of the United States' appraisers for the due examination and appraisal of imported merchandise at the ports where such officers are provided by law, nor to prohibit the leasing or hiring by collectors of the customs, for short periods, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, of such stores as may be required for custom-house purposes at any of the smaller revenue ports of the United States: *Provided*, That no collector or other officer of the customs shall enter into any contract or agreement for the use of any building to be thereafter erected as a public store or warehouse, and no lease of any building to be so used shall be taken for a longer period than three years, nor shall rent be paid, in whole or in part, in any case, in advance.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon production of satisfactory proof to him of the actual injury or destruction in whole or in part of any goods, wares, or merchandise; by accidental fire, or other casuality, while the same remained in the custody of the officers of the customs in any public *or private* warehouse under bond, or in the appraisers' stores undergoing appraisal, in pursuance of law or regulations of the Treasury Department, or while in transportation under bond from the port of entry to any other port in the United States, to abate, or refund, as the case may be, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of impost duties paid or accruing thereupon; and likewise to cancel any warehouse bond or bonds, or enter satisfaction thereon in whole or in part, as the case may be.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized from time to time to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, for the due execution of this act, as he may deem to be expedient and necessary; and all acts and parts of acts conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 28, 1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS.

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

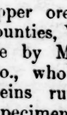
They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27 1853.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.



THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself from his long experience that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville March 23 1854. tf

Catch The Mail Robber!

The U. S. Post Office Department offers $45 as a reward for the apprehension and confinement in some Jail of

LEWIS HAMPTON,

former mail rider on route No. 3964 from Franklin N. C., to Clarksville, Ga. The mail bag were torn, letters and packages were opened and money was stolen about the first of December. 1853; and Lewis Hampton has absconded.

Said Hampton is about 18 years old, low and *squatty*, dark complexion, black eyes and *down looking* countenance, and is a fast spoken, pert, saucy chap.

Address, J. R. SILER, *P. M.*,
Franklin Macon Co., N. C.

Franklin February 23, 1854.

Wanted,

At this Office, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply soon.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 20, 1854.

W. W. Walker, Jr., of Columbia, is our General Agent for the State of South Carolina, and is authorised to transact any business for this Office.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

Charleston, April 11, 1854.

The sales of cotton to-day were 1,600 bales, at 7 3-4 a 10. Market unsettled.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, April 10, 1854.

Our cotton market to-day declined 1-4 cent. Sales 15,000 bales. Middling 8 1-4

Decrease thus far 549,000 bales. Stock 290,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Baltimore, April 12, 1854.

The Gadsden treaty is safe. The Senate has agreed upon a new boundary, with a reduced extent of territory. They annulled the Pacific Railroad route. The next question is the amount of indemnity. The bill exempting railroad iron from duty will be considered on Tuesday by the Senate.

The House is on the general appropriation bill, with Nebraska speeches.

The bill exempting Railroad iron from duty is under consideration in the Senate.

THE CONVENTION.

Charleston, April 12, 1854.

A very large audience was present to-day, and great interest felt in the business and deliberations of the Commercial Convention now in session here.

The Business Committee have made a partial report, recommending the Pacific Railroad by the Southern route, encouraging Southern mining and manufacturing establishments, and commercial intercourse with the valley of the Amazon.

The Pacific Railroad resolutions, were debated to-day—speeches were made by Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, Albert Pike, of Tennessee. Senator Jones, of Tennessee is now speaking.

AUGUSTA CITY ELECTION.—A. P. Robertson, esq., whig, is elected Mayor. Party tickets were run, and ten democrats and three whigs were elected to the Council.

☞The bill providing for the construction of six Steam Frigates, as recommended by Secretary Dobbin, has passed the Senate, having previously passed the House.

COMPENSATION TO POSTMASTERS.

The House of Representatives, on Monday last, passed a bill increasing the pay of deputy Postmasters. The bill provides that where the quarterly receipts amount to $100, for which the pay is now 50 per cent, it shall be 60 per cent; where it amounts to $300, the present pay being 40 per cent, it is to be 50 per cent; where the receipts are 2,000, the bill proposes an increase from the present rate (30 per cent) to 40 per cent; and for all amounts over $2,400, the remuneration is to remain as at present, 15 per cent. We think some provision should have been made to increase the compensation where receipts are less than 100 dollars. In many parts of the country it is with difficulty that competent or reliable man may be found who is willing to take the responsibility and trouble of opening the mail, when the compensation does not probably amount to enough in a year to buy his tobacco for two months.

☞H. Nelson Wheaton, Esq., has sold the Greenville *Mountaineer* to Wm. M. Thomas, Esq. The paper, we perceive, will be published by its former publisher, Mr. O. H. Wells. The editorial department is under the supervision of Col. G. F. Townes, its former editor, and Wm. M. Thomas, its present proprietor. We wish all concerned every success they desire.

☞A Whig meeting in Orange county recommends Hon. W. A. Graham for State Senate, and Messrs. Phillips and Turner for the House of Commons.

☞We are indebted to Hon. Burton Craig for valuable documents.

☞Horatio King, Esq., who has been appointed Assistant Postmaster General, in the place of Maj. Hobbie, deceased, is a native of Maine, a scholar, and a good writer. He is a printer by trade, and was at one time an editor. He held an office under Mr. Fillmore's administration.

☞How often do we say *au revoir!* to those we never care to see again.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

CHANGE OF TACTICS.

Col. Baxter, after having provoked a controversy with us, has unceremoniously quit the field, and his *organ*, the Asheville Spectator, steps forward and assumes to take part in the difficulty. We object to this arrangement. Col. Baxter has political capital at stake—is a prominent member of his party, and as he is the aggressor, we mean to hold him as alone worthy of any attention from us. If he is tired of the "*fuss*," and feels that it is getting to be uncomfortably warm, all he has to do is just to *let us alone*. We are desirous of peace, but it must be an honorable peace. No man can denounce us with impunity, who has character enough to give any weight to his words.

The Colonel's organ manifests a most amiable disposition, in taking upon itself to deny his participation in the revolutionary movements of certain Whig leaders in the Legislature. We venture the assertion that Col. Baxter would not, over his own proper signature, make that denial for one thousand dollars! And we venture to say, further, that not another newspaper in North Carolina could be induced to make a similar statement! We shall, however, settle this matter conclusively, just as soon as we can spare the room in our columns necessary for a full and complete exposition of it. We shall be able to establish, *from the record*, every declaration we have made. Before we are done we intend to give the public another demonstration of the truth of the maxim—that those who are most ready to charge falsehood upon others are themselves just objects of suspicion, and very well deserve watching. As low as we rated the Spectator, in regard to its dealings with political opponents, we did not suppose it capable of interfering and meddling in a controversy which is strictly between Col. Baxter and ourself; and while we say this, truth requires us to say, furthermore, that its statements and its denunciations have very little weight with us,—in fact, it is always so eagar to enter the lists as the champion of certain leading Federal Whigs of this District, and against every body else, whether it understands the points at issue or not, that it has rather obtained the character of a harmless monomaniac, to whom it would be a cruelty if deprived of its weekly allowance of wind and gasconade. We have no disposition to mar its harmless enjoyments, and shall content ourself with doing as we have generally done when contradicted by that print—make good our assertions, and leave the public to decide who has told an "unmitigated falsehood."

One thing in the Spectator's defence of Col. Baxter, will strike as very singular those who are unacquainted with the under current of events. Why did not the Spectator attempt to relieve its friend Baxter from that unpleasant Pacific Rail Road matter? Why did it pass that matter silently by? Reader, we happen to be able to solve the mystery—to account for this strange silence:—the Editor of the Spectator is himself a stockholder in the Pacific Rail Road! His name stands on the Books by the side of John Baxter's, hence his silence. It seems that this most iniquitous measure is a very great favorite with Whiggery! The only stockholders we know of in this District are Col. Baxter and the Editor of the Spectator. What a vile and odious Democratic measure it must be, when it is taken to the warm embraces of these gentlemen!!

TERRIBLE STORM.—A portion of Coffee country, Tennessee, was visited by a terrible storm of wind and rain last week. In the neighborhood of Tullaboma and Normandy, the house occupied by Mrs. and Miss Stone was blown down and both the inmates killed. A gentleman, named Barton had his child blown into the fire, he snatched it out, and himself and family had barely time to escape from the house when it was blown to pieces. The wind was so high that it swept away all the timber, houses, fences, stocks, birds and squirrels in its way. The main body of the wind was from a half to two miles in width and the woods through which it passed is now reduced to one vast plain.

THE WEATHER.

Since Saturday last, we have had a sort of *appendix* to the past winter—real cold weather, accompanied by a considerable quantity of snow. Fruits of all kind are are no doubt destroyed, as it is impossible even the most hardy could survive the cold and snow and ice of the last few days. Garden "truck" was caught in bad plight—decidedly bad. Our sympathies are with the gardeners. But it can't be helped now, and the only alternative is to re-plant. It might be as well, however, to wait a month or two, in order to be sure the winter is clean gone!

THE EASTERN MAIL.

We are not given to grumbling, nor are we by nature a fault-finder—but we confess that the Eastern mail "*worrets*" us a little. To be disappointed for an entire week, when most anxious to receive your mail matter, is slightly irritating to flesh and blood, no matter how coldly organized. We have had no mail from Raleigh for eight or ten days; and the only reason we can divine for it is, that the weather has been *cool* and *cloudy!* We hope most sincerely that the Post Office Department will either abolish the Eastern line entirely, or force the contractors to come through regularly at least once a week!

SPEECH OF HON. T. L. CLINGMAN.

Mr. Clingman delivered one of the best speeches of the session in the House of Representatives on the 4th instant, on the Nebraska question. The perusal of this speech has afforded us real satisfaction, on more than one account. It embraces a wide field, taking in the question of slavery in all its attitudes. It is a comprehensive, statesman-like document, full of practical philosophy and available wisdom, delivered in a calm, dispassionate and straightforward manner that charms while it convinces. We received it at too late an hour for our paper of this week; but shall spread it before our readers next week, and notify them in advance that a feast of no ordinary character is in store for them. In the mean time, we make an extract or two to show the opinion of others in regard to Mr. Clingman's speech.

The Washington City *Star*, a journal of high standing, says:

The speech delivered yesterday, by Mr. Clingman, in favor of the Nebraska bill as urged by its immediate friends, is the subject of much conversation in political circles. It was precisely up to the mark of the views of those known as the godfathers of the bill, from North and South. We need hardly say that it was marked by evidences of careful and most commendable study as Mr. C. rarely rises to make a set speech, until he has enabled himself to shed light, decidedly, on his subject in hand. In few words, he was for the bill, including the Badger amendment, and against the Clayton amendment. Much of his really powerful effort may be characterized as a justification of his own course in Congress, in, by degrees, of late years, dissolving his political connection with the Northern whig party. He thus argued with great ingenuity and telling effect, to show that the latter have, since 1848, made abolitionism the god of their worship; getting, step by step, deeper into the mire, until, as he alleges, he finds them, just now, sunk in it, chin deep.

Mr. C. has been more than ten years in Congress, though not more than some 35 or 37 years of age. He does not look so old, (being youthful in his legislative address,) owing to his remarkable fluency, which does not, by the by, descend into verbosity. He is one of the most effective debaters in the Hall, not only in the delivery of carefully prepared speeches for the record, but in the legislative skirmishes so often occurring there. His adroitness in such scenes is proverbial—no one ever gets the better of him in any such encounter of wits, as are all impromptu scenes of cross questioning debate in the chamber, during moments of general excitement and interest.

"X," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, speaks of it thus:

The Nebraska bill had a clear day of it in the House, right on top of the news from Connecticut. Mr. Clingman, an old member from North Carolina, made a masterly argument in favor of the bill, based on sound principles of philosophy and statesmanship. He was listened to in profound silence, and took occasion at the close of his speech to thank the House for the attention bestowed on him.

Mr. Clingman used no threat to the North, he threw down no glove of defiance; but reasoned calmly and fraternally with his colleagues from other sections of the country, and produced conviction instead of irritation of temper. It was a speech suited to the gravity and composure of the honorable member, and just such a one in tone and substance as befitted a gentleman of Mr. Clingman's standing in Congress. It was a model speech.

"But, you say, 'now is not the time to stir this matter.' We should like to be informed, then, when the 'time' will come. If we await the masterly inactivity of Eastern fogyism—doomsday will come before the first move is made for securing our just and equal rights."

So proclaimeth the Greensborough Patriot, that model of consistency and pink of a Central White Basis Whig. In the same number of the Patriot, standing hard by the above quotation, is an article denunciatory of what it terms our advocacy of an "*immature attempt*" to organize a white basis party! The Patriot regards the efforts made by those with whom it had not the manliness to act, two years since, to secure their rights, as "immature;" and yet it declares that if we await the masterly inactivity of Eastern fogyism, doomsday will find us still groaning under the Federal basis. Now, for the life of us, we know not how to please the Patriot. It lectured us for making an "immature attempt" to consolidate the white basis materials into one body, and again it lectured us because we did not do so! Verily, neighbor, thou art captious beyond endurance.

We think, however, that the Patriot *feels* better now. It has delivered its stomach of the white basis matter which produced such violent retchings, and now goes it strong for Dockery! It was bound to "speak its mind," and having done so, and made "mouths" at the Whig leaders, shook its fist at the East, and spanked the Asheville News right heartily, it turns about, shakes hands with its Federal allies, "axes pardon" for its little ebullition of patriotism, and "advocates the election of Gen. Dockery, on purely political grounds." The Patriot's white basis principles are only a sort of "nine days fever" that visits it once in two years. The symptoms at first are violent, but judicious nursing, light diet, and a pill or two to right the stomach, and it is soon upon its legs again, a dyed-in-the-wool Federalist. Hurrah for Dockery, "*on purely political grounds!*"

It is said of the celebrated writer, Bayle, that when his mother desired to receive his portrait, he sent her a picture of his *heart*.

A violent shock of an earthqvake took place at St. Jago de Cuba, on the 17th of March. Buildings were rocked, and the ships in port even shaken.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Convention assembled in Charleston on the 10th, a large number of Delegates being in attendance.

There was little done on Monday beyond the organization of this body. The delegates from various States reported themselves.—The following is the report:

Maryland,	11
Virginia,	96
Georgia,	78
Florida,	2
Alabama,	20
Mississippi,	7
Kentucky,	6
Tennessee,	129
Louisiana,	5
North Carolina,	20
South Carolina,	240
Arkansas,	1
Missouri,	2
Total,	617

The following were the officers chosen for the Convention:

PRESIDENT,

Hon. Wm. C. Dawson, of Georgia.

First Vice President, Lieut. M. F. Maury.

Secretary, Wilmot G. DeSaussure, of South Carolina.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

S. F. Leake, Virginia.
Gen. J. Winslow, North Carolina.
Hon. J. A. Woodward, South Carolina.
Judge E. T. Nesbit, Georgia.
Hon. C. C. Clay, sen., Alabama.
S. W. Oakley, Louisiana.
W. D. Coleman, Mississippi.
Dr. John Shelby, Tennessee.
Gen. Leslie Combs, Kentucky.
W. D. Moseley, Florida.
Thomas Whitridge, Maryland.

SECRETARIES.

T. T. Hutchins, Maryland.
Mr. Rose, Virginia.
Thomas Loring, North Carolina.
A. P. Aldrich, South Carolina.
James Hambleton, Georgia.
John W. Jones, Alabama.
J. B. Leak, Louisiana.
Mr. Mathews, Mississippi.
R. L. Saunders, Tennessee.
—— ——, Kentucky.
C. A. Price, Florida.

On motion of C. K. Marshall, of Miss., it was resolved that the Delegates from each State appoint three of their number to compose a General Committee, who shall prepare and submit to this Convention such business as they may deem suitable for its deliberations.

We design giving our readers a satisfactory synopsis of the proceedings of the Convention, at as early a day as practicable. The objects of the Convention are such as every true Southern man must approve, and we confidently trust that good results not a few will grow out of the meeting.

RENEGADES.

The last number of the Greensboro' Patriot talks flippantly about "renegades," and in the same paper, after setting forth in an able and interesting manner the wrongs of the West under the present Basis of representation, and the tyranny of those who refuse to sanction the call of an unrestricted Convention, winds up by announcing its determination to "leave this subject for the present," and "advocate the election of Gen. Dockery"! We hope the Patriot, after this public acknowledgement of the power of *party screws*, will cease to apply the term renegade to others. Self respect and a decent regard to the opinions of mankind, forbid it.

THE EFFECT OF RAIL ROADS.—The agricultural interest of the whole country is benefitted by railroads. We can recollect the time (says the Pittsburg Post) when corn sold in Ohio for twelve and a half cents per bushel, while at the same time it was worth seven times that much in Boston. It cost nearly all it was worth to carry it to the markets from Ohio. Now the farmer in Iowa can send his wheat and corn all the way to New York and Boston by railroads and get the full eastern price for it, except the low cost of a speedy transmit by the rails. All over the broad land the rail roads are stretching in every direction, and the price of farm lands is rapidly rising and the products of those lands have immediate access to all the best markets of the world. The railroads also develop the mineral wealth of the country. Many a coal bed and iron has lain valueless for centuries, until some railroad has brought them within reach of the markets. The whole business of the whole country, and its wealth too, are doubled by steam and the rail. Steam and the rail make neighbors of the most distant communities. Washington city will be as accessable from California in ten years, as from Ohio twenty years ago. And from San Francisco to London or Paris the journey may yet be made in fifteen days; and a Pittsburger may travel to Constantinople in twelve days. With such facilities for travelling, men will and do "go to and fro in the earth, and knowledge increases." And as knowledge increases, the prejudices of nations give way; the human race becomes more assimilated and friendly, and knowledge more universally diffused.—Steam and the rail are revolutionizing the world.

☞ The authorship of the celebrated Hulsemann letter has been claimed by the Hon. Edward Everett, and the original manuscript has been handed to him by Mr. Webster's executors. Mr. Everett wrote it for Mr. Webster when the latter was sick.

The reason why some people put on airs is because they have nothing else to put on.

To the Editor of the Asheville News:

Dear Sir—Having no disposition to enter into a newspaper controversy with any individual, and particularly desirous to avoid contact with the editor of the Asheville Spectator, I should not now trouble you for a place in your columns, but for the fact that that individual has thought proper, in the last issue of his paper, to misrepresent the circumstances connected with the meeting of the freemen of Henderson, on Friday of our Superior Court week, and to make charges against me which are totally devoid of truth.

In the first place, then, Mr. Editor, it is not true that I kept the resolutions secreted from the prominent members of the Whig party.—So far from doing so, I here distinctly state that every leading member of the Bar read the resolutions previous to their being offered for the consideration of the meeting, with the sole exception of Mr. John Baxter, between whom and myself there is no friendly intercourse. It certainly could not be expected, under the circumstances, that I would ask his opinion. And I believe I hazard nothing in saying that all of the gentlemen alluded to are not only open advocates of the call for an unrestricted Convention, but will support any candidate for Governor, irrespoctive of party, who will advocate the call of an open, unrestricted Convention of the freemen of the State. I defy the editor of the Spectator to prove to the contrary.

Secondly—I am charged with getting up the meeting for the purpose, as the editor of the Spectator pleases to term it, of making a little legislative capital for myself. Now, sir, I am not only not a candidate for the Legislature, but the fact of my having no intention to run has not only been known for the last six months to my friends, but to all persons who were sufficiently interested to trouble themselves with the inquiry.

In relation to the account given by the editor of the Spectator of the organization of the meeting, I will say nothing. Some of the best men of our county are cognizant of all the facts connected with the same, and when these facts are compared with the statements made by the editor of the Spectator, it will have a tendency to enable the citizens of Henderson for the future to arrive at the proper estimate to be attached to the editorials of that paper. For myself, I have long since learnt that the editor's *facts* cost him nothing but the trouble of invention, with which faculty nature has copiously endowed him.

In conclusion, for the benefit of the editor of the Spectator, I beg to inform him that he hugs a fond delusion to his soul when he fancies the distinguished Whig he speaks of as having requested his name to be stricken from the list of Delegates, intends voting for Gen. Dockery. The gentleman's objection to serving as a Delegate is based upon his belief that the Democratic candidate for Governor will advocate the call of an open, unrestricted Convention; and he did not desire by any act of his to forestall the action of that party.

HENRY T. FARMER.

Henderson County, April, 1854.

FOR THE NEWS.

Political Meeting in Hendersonville---Inconsistency of the Scribe.

MR. EDITOR—I see in the last number of the Carolina Baptist, that a respectable number of the citizens of this county, at a meeting held in Hendersonville on Friday the 8th inst., passed resolutions expressing their sentiments in regard to the 6th resolution of the Whig platform laid down by the Convention at Raleigh on the 22d February. It seems that the object of the meeting was fully known to many individuals before it was holden, (among whom we think was the Secretary.) The persons to whom the purposes of the meeting were explained, coincided with the prime movers, and readily agreed to go into the meeting, which was held as all other public meetings are held, by previous announcement and proclamation at the Court House door.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following—

Resolved, That all men opposed to the 6th resolution of the Whig platform adopted at Raleigh in February last, be requested to appoint delegates to a convention, to be held at Asheville or some other central and convenient point, on Monday the 5th day of June next, to determine upon the proper course to pursue.

The Secretary, in a short note at the bottom says—that though he *approves* of the resolutions, he does *not* expect to prove *recreant* to the Whig Convention in the nomination of a candidate, (this year,) for the Gubernatorial Chair.

Now, reader, mark the gentleman's language—he says he *approves* the resolutions, and in the same sentence goes on to declare his adherence to the nominee of the Whig party! If he did not intend to "prove recreant" to the Whig Convention, why did he go into this meeting at all? Or does he wish to carry water on both shoulders? If so, we think it likely it will all be jolted off. Why did he not state to the meeting his intention to support the Whig nominee, right or wrong, and then withdraw? Many others, equally competent could have been selected to fill the place of Secretary, and I insist that the gentleman ought not to have acted in that capacity, and afterwards sought to defeat the purposes of the meeting by tacking on to the proceedings that curious disclaimer.

The gentleman may complain of these remarks, but let him remember that he was acting in a public capacity, and that his conduct is a legitimate subject of fair criticism

Believe me, Mr. Editor, when I state to you that the majority of the Whigs of the patriotic county of Henderson, cannot be *forced* or *humbugged* into the support of the Whig nominee, running on the present platform.—No, Sir, they will throw their votes away first, or cast them for the Democratic nominee.

The Whigs of Henderson are for a free and open Convention—for a change in the basis of representation—for free suffrage, &c. &c. They are *not* Whigs, right or wrong—"they will not sell their birth-rght for a mess of pottage." They feel that something more must be done. A PROGRESSIVE WHIG.

Henderson County, April 18, 1854.

☞ A Western editor tells the following story of a prosecuting attorney. He was making the "closing speech" against a criminal at the bar. Pointing his finger at the culprit, he "burst out" thus:—

"Was that man dead, and I had his body under my own control, I would not bury him in the pleasant grove, nor yet in the beautiful valley where streams meet; neither should his loathsome carcass rest in the rich prairie; but I would transport him to the frigid zone where is perpetual snow and eternal winter—there would I delve his grave. I would dig it a thousand feet deep; I would bury his face downwards, and on his back write, *no resurrection*.

TEN CHILDREN BURNED.—The Dwelling house of Mr. Cooper Tyler, at North Laurence, was destroyed by fire at about 9 o'clock, Tuesday night, together with all its contents. Seven small children, the eldest being only nine years, were burned to death in the house. The parents had, after seeing the children safely in bed, gone to a neighbor's house to pass the evening. The fire broke out soon after they left their house, but they unfortunately returned too late to save any of the children or any portion of the furniture.

To this sad story the telegraphic reports add another:

The house of William Flanders, in Londonderry, N. H., was burned on Tuesday afternoon last, and his three young children perished in the flames.

A friend has handed us a California paper, the Sun, printed at Sacramento, in which we find the following description of a Chinese funeral, which probably may be amusing to those unacquainted with the mode of burial practiced by the Celestials:

"Yesterday a Chinese, probably of some distinction, was buried from this city. A very fine hearse, ornamented with sable plumes led the procession. The hearse was followed by a large number of carriages filled with the natives of the "Flowery land," who appeared anything but disconsolate at the loss of their countryman. The leading carriage contained a band of celestial musicians performing on stringed and wind instruments. The sounds though not such as we are accustomed to hear, were no doubt highly satisfactory to those who were. The last carriage also contained a musical troop armed with all sorts of the *aes resonans*, such as gongs, brass cymbals, brass drums and the like, which created the most diabolical din imaginable.

A large number of Chinese marching by the flank, brought up the rear of the funeral column, each one wearing the Chinese badge of mourning, a piece of white cloth tied around the arm. The whole affair was unique and rather diverting to those whose sympathies were not enlisted for the dead, or their living relations.

AN IMMENSE FUSS.—The New York *Dutchman* is not much given to arguments, especially those of a political nature; but now and then it lets off a bit of logic which is decidedly to the point. The following syllogism on the Nebraska Bill is a good sample:—

"Douglas's Nebraska Bill is kicking up as much dust as a New Jersey locomotive.—Greely is down on it, of course. The philosopher insists that if the 'Missouri compromise' is repealed, we increase slavery. We can't see where the logic of such an argument comes in. The Nebraska Bill would probably extend the area of slavery, but that it would add one more slave to the number already in the country, is absurd. To import slaves is piracy, while piracy is death. How, then, will Douglas's Bill add to our slave population. Greely reasons as if negroes were made by machinery, like kegs, barrels, and cut nails. If this were so, the number might be increased by the Nebraska movement.—But such is not the case. Darkies are got up in the same manner that other people are, and will increase just as fast with Nebraska a free State, as if Nebraska was a part of Virginia. This Missouri Compromise has been over-estimated—a humbug 'full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.'"

"PUT THAT IMPUDENT RASCAL OUT."—While the congregation were collected at church, on a certain occasion, an old dark, hard featured, skin and bone individual was seen wending his way up the aisle, and taking his seat near the pulpit. The officiating minister was one of that class who detested written sermons, and as for prayers he thought that they ought to be the natural outpourings of the heart. After the singing was concluded, the house as usual was called to prayer.—The genius we have introduced did not kneel, but leaned his head devotionally on the back of his pew. The minister began, by saying:

"Father of all, in every age, by saint and by savage adored."

"Pope," said a low but clear voice, near old hard features.

The minister, after casting an indignant look in the direction of the noise, continued: "Whose throne sitteth on the adamantine hills of Paradise."

"Milton," again interrupted the voice.

The Minister's lips quivered for a moment, but recovering himself, he began: "We thank thee most gracious father, that we are permitted once more to assemble in thy name, while others equally meritorious, but less favored, have been carried beyond that bourne from whence no traveler returns."

"Shakspeare," interrupted the voice.

This was too much. "Put that impudent rascal out," shouted the minister.

"Original," ejeculated the voice, in the same calm but reproving manner.

Married,

Near Burnsville, on the 30th ult., by Rev. Mr. Crouch, Mr. GEORGE YOUNG to Mis ELIZA GARDNER, all of Yancy.

In Burnsville, on the 26th ult., by Rev. Mr. Crouch, Mr. D. M. RAY, to Miss LOUISA FARRIS.

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree in Equity, I will proceed to sell on the premises, on the 30th day of May next, the

HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by Thomas C. Wingate, adjoining the Cape Fear Bank lot. This property is well known by our citizens, and needs no further description. The lot will be sold in three parcels, if thought advisable.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

80 Acres of LAND,

Lying about two and a half miles from Asheville, on the waters of Beavor Dam Creek.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security, with interest from date.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, April 17. 1854. ts.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 13, 1854.

United States Agency.

Three Million Acres of Land Wanting Claimants!

Worth near fifteen million of dollars.

I have the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of the United States, that I have in my possession the complete Rolls of all the soldiers who served under Colonels Fannin, Ward, Travis, Bowie, Grant and Johnson, in the Texas War of Independence, and who were murdered by order of Santa Anna, at Goliad, San Antonia de Bexar, and the Alamo. These Rolls give each soldier's name and his Officers, and where they volunteered at, and cost me a large sum. I also have the Laws of Texas, while a Spanish Province, a Republic, and after its annexation to the United States.—These Laws provide that the nearest of kin (to the 10th generation) of those who fell as above shall receive, if a married man, a Donation of one League and Babor and a Bounty, in all 7165 acres; and if a single man when murdered, one Head Right Donation and Bounty, in all 4036 acres.—Many of these soldiers went from the Southern States, and a good number from North Carolina and Georgia, and their relatives knowing nothing of these Laws, or of the service, have not claimed their just rights. Let all such, though distantly related, inquire of me by letter, and they will be informed free of charge. Having the Rolls complete, all the Laws of Texas, and in partnership with some of the ablest Lawyers in that State, I am convinced I possess greater facilities for obtaining these claims than any one in this country.

Those who served under any other Officers than those above mentioned, as much as three months, will receive under a late Act 320 acres; those who served as much as six months, will get 640 acres. It will be observed that these last mentioned are a different class, and it is not necessary that they *should have been killed*, to entitle them or their heirs.

The soldiers of *all* the Indian Wars since 1790, those of 1812, and those of the late War with Mexico, are informed that if they have been *cheated* or *defrauded* out of their Warrants (as they have been in too many cases) by *forged* assignments and by assignments made *before* the issue of the Warrant, that all such are *void*. I know of many such in the western States, that are now worth from $5 to $25 per acre, that can be regained. A fine opening for the soldiers to demand their just rights.

☞ I wish to obtain the names, Powers of Attorney and contracts of every soldier in the U. S. who has been in any war or military expedition since 1790, and who has received a Warrant for less than 160 acres; and also those whose claims have been rejected or suspended by the Department. All such will find it GREATLY to their interest to employ me *immediately*. The names of such as last mentioned, I wish to be signed to a *memorial* I have, to be presented to Congress, and their Powers of Attorney and contracts, to be filed. If written to on this, or any of the above, the papers will be prepared and sent by return mail. All those who have only received 40 and 80 acres, and those who have failed, had better strike in time. I have already gotten many.

Having devoted my time exclusively to this and the Pension business (to which last I now devote much time and attention) for several years, and having many Books, Rolls and Documents of *great value*, not in the possession of many, and also having a very large correspondence throughout the United States, and especially with Secretarys of State, Comptrollers General and Auditors General, in whose keeping the Rolls of the Revolution and other Wars are I am free to say I am better prepared and possess greater facilities for *thoroughly* investigating those claims, than any Attorney or Agent within my knowledge. If any doubt this, let such *try* me.

Claims to Estates in England, Ireland, Scotland, and for Real Estate in Nova Scotia, given by Great Britain to such Americans as aided that Government in the Revolutionary War, will be taken up and prepared, as I have able counsel associated with me in this business. In all cases of failure no charge is made. If I recover, my commission is fifty per cent., or one half.

JOHN B. WOODFIN.

Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., April 13, 1854.

BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. R. N. PRICE, of Holston Conference, President.

MISS LOUISA A. FARIS, Principal Teacher of Female Department.

COL. JOHN W. McELROY, Steward of Female Department.

The Trustees of this Institution feel themselves happy in having it in their power to announce that the fourth session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 13th of April next, under the management of the above able Teachers. There are in this school a male and female department, which, though both under the supervision of the President, will be kept entirely separate, reciting in different buildings.—The young ladies, excepting those having near relations living in town, will be required to board at Col. J. W. McElroy's, where every thing necessary for comfort will be furnished at the very low price of $1 25 per week. The gentlemen can board any place in town, the above boarding house excepted, and can get board, every thing included, at $1 25 per week. The course of instruction will be thorough and critical, and all that is necessary for a student to obtain a thorough Collegiate Education, is to do his duty, as the Trustees are confident the instructors will do theirs. Declamation and composition will be especially attended to throughout the session; and the morals of the students will be strictly guarded. Tuition will range from $5 to $15, according to studies. The Trustees have procured for the use of the Institution an excellent Planetarium and Tellurium, for illustrating the study of Astronomy. Also, a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus has been purchased, which will afford facilities in those studies not found elsewhere in Western Carolina. The character of the President of this Institution is so well known for ability, energy and industry, that commendation from the Trustees would be useless. Miss Farris has taught in Tennessee and in this State, and has given entire satisfaction.

The Board design employing additional Teachers as soon as practicable, and are determined to place it on an equality with the best institutions of the country.

Young men wishing to board themselves can be furnished with suitable rooms. Let the friends of male education throughout the country exert their influence in our behalf, and our young men will no longer have to resort to other States to obtain an education.

M. P. PENLAND, Pres. B. of Trus.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, Sec'y.

Burnsville, March 30, 1851. 6t

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimers, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Ready Made Clothing. A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

For the Ladies, Particularly.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, printed muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, berages, de lains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts, white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c., &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and every thing else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Clothing Everywhere!

NOW the all important question is, *Who can sell the cheapest?* This can be easily decided by calling on

ROSENTHAL & CO.,

At their old stand, three doors south of the Bank of Cape Fear, who, by devoting themselves entirely to this line of business, and superintending personally the make of their clothing, are enabled to have always on hand the best assortment, and will sell as good an article, at a much lower price, than the same can be bought in any other store in this town or section of the country. They are now receiving their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all kinds of Sack, Frock, Dress and Business COATS, of every description; VESTS of every style and quality, together with a well selected assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Also on hand, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold very cheap; as well as Hats, Shirts, Handk'fs, Collars, Merino Shirts, &c.

We deem it unnecessary to say more. We return our thanks to the public for the liberal patronage we have received. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Clothing as it will be to their advantage.

Asheville, April 13, 1854.

ARRIVALS

AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS, AT AND FROM ASHEVILLE, N. C.

EASTERN.

Arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. Departs Wednesday, Friday and Monday mornings.

MORGANTON.

Arrives Sunday and Wednesday evenings. Departs Sunday and Thursday mornings.

SOUTHERN.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs next morning.

WESTERN.

Arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

FRANKLIN.

Arrives on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Departs on Monday and Friday mornings.

BURNSVILLE.

Arrives on Monday and Thursday evenings. Departs Tuesday and Friday mornings.

CATHEY'S CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Saturday.

SPRING CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Monday.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, TENN.

Departs on Monday. Returns on Thursday.

WM. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Notice to Contractors.

THE Trustees of the Marion Male and Female Academy will receive bids until the **20th of April,** for contracts to erect in the town of Marion an Academy building. The building is to be constructed of brick, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, and two stories high. The Trustees reserve the right to discriminate between the bids, or to reject them all.

For particulars of plan, &c., address the Secretary.

By order of the Board.

J. S. ERWIN, Sec.

Marion, N. C., March 23, 1854.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

IT IS USELESS for a merchant who has a fine stock of goods to name every thing in an advertisement; therefore let it suffice for us to say that we have a variety, a little of every thing in the dry goods line, queensware, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, &c., &c. Call and see, fellow citizens, for yourselves.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

April 7.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpetbags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candies, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every deseription, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

Franklin High School.

At Franklin, Macon County, N. C.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME AND LADY will commence a High School for young gentlemen and ladies, in Franklin, Macon County, N. C., on the 1st Friday in November, 1853. The Terms will be as follows, per session of 20 Weeks:

FIRST CLASS.

Embracing Spelling, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic, and Primary Geography, $ 5 00

SECOND CLASS.

Embracing Advanced Modern Geography, Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and History, 8 00

THIRD CLASS.

Embracing Composition, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy and Ancient Geography, 12 00

FOURTH CLASS.

Embracing Political Economy, Mental Philosophy, Geometry, Logic, Geology, Domestic Economy, Evidences of Chistianity, the Latin and French Languages, 15 00

Drawing and Painting, 10 00

Contingent Fee 50

Spelling, Reading, and Writing will be continued throughout the whole course; English Grammar, after its commencement, will be continued until a thorough acquaintance with it shall have been acquired.

The morals of the Students will be carefully guarded.

Daily Bills of the Merit and Demerit of each Student, will be kept, and quarterly Reports, stating the proficieney, deportment, and studies of each Student, will be sent to Parents and Guardians.

The Rules which the Students will be required to observe, are simple and reasonable.

Those in charge of the School will expect to guide the Students in the course of study they shall pursue while in the School.

Every Student will be charged from the time of entrance until the close of the Session, and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The Fees for tuition will be required one half in advance, and the other half at the close of the Session.

The Male and Female Depertments of this School will be taught separately; the whole, however, being under the supervision of the Principal.

BOARD can be obtained in the village on moderate terms.

August 25th, '53.

Reems' Creek S. of Temp. HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

Some two years ago Reems' Creek Division S. of T. put up a large and commodious building, 50 feet long, 20 wide and two stories high, intending the lower story for a school room, and the upper for the use of the Division; but owing to the large number of pupils in attendance as well as the growing interest manifested by all concerned, they have determined to establish a High School under the above name,—open the upper as well as the lower room, and have competent Teachers for each department of the school.

The school is eight miles north of Asheville, in one of the most *moral* and prosperous settlements of western Carolina; and everything is of an inviting nature to those who may wish to educate their sons and daughters.

The Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have been fortunate in procuring the services of REV. J. A. REAGAN, as Principal, who will be assisted by competent Female Teachers.

The government will be firm, yet mild and parental. No pains will be spared by any one concerned to fully compensate the patrons for their trouble, expense and the time of their children.

Tuition will range in the English branches from $5 to $8 00 per session of twenty-one weeks.

Board can be had in the best families in the settlement at *one dollar* per week, wood, light and room included; and washing at 37 1-2 cents per dozen pieces.

The next session will commence on Friday the 13th day of April, proximo. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made except in case of sickness.

It is much desired that all who may wish to send may have their sons and daughters in the settlement the day before, that they may be properly classed on that day.

For further particulars address *W. R. Baird, Esq.*, or *Rev. J. A. Reagan*, Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

By order of the Board.

JOHN S. WEAVER, Pres.

Wm. R. Baird, Sec.

December 31, '53.

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Miles and Son's best pump boots; several other varieties youths and boys boots and shoes; ladies and misses shoes and gaiters, may be found at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S

April 7.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 9.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most appy effects, and I have no hestitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, —Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon—Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hestitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.

(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

100,000 SHINGLES WANTED!!

WE will purchase, if application be made immediately, One Hundred Thousand white pine Shingles, and will pay in goods (part cash articles) at the rate of $3 per thousand for them, delivered in Asheville. Such only will be taken as workmen approve of.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 2, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BELLE FOUNDER.

This celebrated horse will stand the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of March, at J. M. Smith's Tan Yard, near Asheville, J. R. Shuford's, Hendersonville, Edneyville, and James Cooper's on Cane Creek, time equally divided between said places.

Belle Founder's dam was a large bay, sixteen and a half hands high; was sired by Bashaw, he by the celebrated Rockingham of New Jersey.—Belle Founder was sired by Belle Founder the second, and he by the imported Belle Founder, the best trotting horse of his day.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, Feb. 15, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

AUSTRALIA GOLD MINES!

CHEAP GOODS.

WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are now receiving our spring and summer stock of

GOODS;

consisting of Ladies and gentlemen's Dress Goods of the latest styles; ready made clothing; Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes; Hardware; Queensware; Bonnets of the latest fashion; Books; and everything usually kept in a store in this section of the country.

We think it unnecessary to mention in detail the many articles we have and intend to keep on hand and to make a great display in a newspaper advertisement, but prefer *showing the goods on our counter*, and proving to those who choose to examine our goods, that we intend to *sell cheap*. We ask every person who visits our village to call and examine our stock before they purchase, and see if we don't compare in prices with both Jew and Gentile.

We have also on hand a large quantity of

Fool's Cap, Let. & Wrapping Paper,

to sell at wholesale.

We will take in exchange for goods, good janes, linsey, tow cloth, feathers, corn meal, wool, tallow, flax seed, and *cash.*

PATTON & McKEE.

Asheville, April 21, 1853. tf

To The Public.

The undersigned, Attorney at Law, having been abroad, and had some experience in collecting legacies and estates, due residents in the United States, from ancestors who died in Europe, announces to the public that he will sail from New York in June next, for Liverpool and London, to attend to several large claims already committed to his charge; and will take pleasure in attending to others. His address is—Gen. B. M. Edney, Care of American Consul, Liverpool; or United States Legation, London;—where all letters addressed to him, connected with his mission, will be promptly attended to; as he may be detained a considerable time in the prosecution of claims in England, Ireland and Scotland, having qualified himself for the preparation and prosecution of claims throughout Great Britain.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

☞ The New York Herald, and the Daily Globe, Washington, will copy three times, weekly, and send bill to this place. B. M. E.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

Money Wanted!

Let no one think this is not intended for him. It is for all that may be indebted to me, either by note or book account. If you wish to save cost, you must settle by April Court. If not, you will find my claims in the hands of an Officer.

T. C. WINGATE.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock & Sarsaparilla.

IS Now put up in the Largest sized Bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the Proprietor. Remember this is the only True and Original article.

The Medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL,

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphillis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, loss of appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the side and Shoulders General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness.

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very natnrally impairs the energy of the mind, and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complants will admit this to be a mournful truth: Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing that fountain of health and strength, the Blood, and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as "Dr Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla."

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debiliated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored; by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

RUTILEDGE, Grainger county, Tenn., April 27th, 1852.

J. D. PARK Esq., Cincinanti, O.—Dear Sir:—It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,' to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefitted by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer which, I think, found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the meantime she was under the care of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cockes, one of our Physicians who had seen the remedy used with happy effect, I obtained of your Agents here, "Messrs. Rice & McFarland,', one bottle of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and as my wife found relief from that bottle I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit, for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her, for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the Scrofula and Cancer are sound and well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,
MICHEL GOLDMAN.

Price $1 per Bottle.—Scovil & Mead 111 Chartres Street New Orleans, General Wholesale Agent for the South.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M. Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burenes & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. July 15—4

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

The great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physcians and the people in general, both in this country and Europe, that it is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some, who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sakes we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases and what it will do for them when tried.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.

Read the following testimony from a Physician.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past. During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side, and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested, but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster, and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David Hebrew Plaster to all, who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use. Yours, truly,

M. W. WALKER, M. D.
Forsythe, Monroe County, Ga.

To Messrs. Scovil & Mead, New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

MESSRS. SCOVIL & MEAD!—I have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last twelve years. On the 1st of July 1849, I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed, and the pain so severe that I had not slept a wink for six days. At this time my attending Physician prescribed the "Hebrew Plaster," and it acted like a charm; the pain left me and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster" the best remedy for all sorts of pains now in use.

G. W. M'MINN.

Hendersonville, N. C., 1850.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations!

☞ The genuine will ih future have the signature E. Taylor on the steel plate engraved label on the top of each box.

Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—and no pedlar is allowed to sell it. Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents, otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article.

SCOVIL & MEAD

111 Chartres street, N. Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed.

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Hardware, Queensware,

Anvils, vices, hammers, bellows, braces, screw plates, augers, chisels, hatchets, saws, pocket knives, knives and forks, shot guns, rifles, fenders, and hundreds of other little things.

—ALSO—

Common plates, granite do., white glazed, painted and grained tea cups and saucers, sugar bowls, pitchers, wash bowls and pitchers, glass tumblers, and a great many little *"nicetiosities"* to set off the table, may be found, and purchased with a little money of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

100,000

POUNDS of *SENECA SNAKE ROOT*, in exchange for Dry Goods, wanted immediately by

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